The
BAR ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

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IN THIS ISSUE

CALIFORNIA BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING SEPTEMBER 9, 10, 11, 1926, AT YOSEMITE

CIVIL PROCEDURE IN MUNICIPAL COURT

(CONCLUDED FROM PRECEDING ISSUE)

U. S. BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

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THE BAR ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

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Seventeenth Annual Meeting of California Bar Association at Yosemite, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 1926

The seventeenth annual meeting of the California Bar Association will be held in Yosemite Valley, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 9, 10 and 11, 1926. The headquarters of the Association and the sessions of the convention will be at Camp Curry.

Many important matters affecting the administration of justice will be discussed, numerous amendments to the Codes will be considered and the Association will act upon such important amendments to the Constitution as those creating a judicial council (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 15), providing for judicial retirement and subsequent service (Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 25); the self-governing bill, which the Association has three times endorsed and which was passed by the 1925 Legislature but pocketed by the Governor, and numerous other matters.

The annual address this year will be delivered by one of America's most distinguished lawyers and law writers, Dr. William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute, which is engaged at the present time, upon a tremendous task of reclassifying and restating the law of the United States.

President Charles A. Shurtleff of San Francisco, who will preside, will deliver an illuminating historical address on "The Federal Courts in California." It will be a distinct contribution to the judicial literature of this State.

Among the important committee and section reports that will be considered will be those on Organization of the Bar by Joseph J. Webb of San Francisco, and Criminal Law and Procedure, which will be prepared and presented by Major Walter K. Tuller of Los Angeles, chairman of the Commission for Criminal Law Reform.

The Judicial Section, composed of all of the judges of courts of record in California, state and federal, will hold its meeting on Friday afternoon, September 10, at 2 o'clock. Former Superior Judge John Perry Wood of Los Angeles will preside and Superior Judge Harry A. Hollzer of Los Angeles will act as secretary. Other important matters will be discussed at the Yosemite meeting.

The annual banquet, which will be held in Yosemite Lodge on the evening of Friday, September 10, promises to be a most brilliant affair. Hugh Henry Brown of the San Francisco bar will act as toastmaster and an interesting program is assured.

During the past year an active campaign for additional members has been carried on under the direction of Kemper Campbell of Los Angeles and Joe G. Sweet of San Francisco, and large accretions to the membership have been secured. As a result of this campaign and the interest that is being manifested by the bar in the matters to be discussed at the convention it is believed that the attendance will be unusually large.

Many will drive into the valley over the new Merced river highway, while others will go in by train over the Yosemite Valley Railroad, which follows the picturesque Merced river. If a sufficient number of members from San Francisco and Los Angeles desire to travel by train, arrangements can be made for special trains into the valley.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

On account of repairs made necessary by fire at Yosemite Lodge and the closing of the dining room at the Lodge, it has been found necessary to change our Headquarters to Camp Curry, which is the only place where meals will be served during the time of our Convention, and all meetings will be held in the Camp Curry Auditorium.

Sleeping Accommodations may be had either at Camp Curry or at Yosemite Lodge.

All Meals served at Camp Curry only.

RATES:

American Plan:

With Bath—In Bungalows at Camp Curry or Redwood Cabins at Yosemite Lodge:
Two or more in room....$6.50 each
One in room..... 8.50

Without Bath—In Tents at Camp Curry or Redwood Cabins at Yosemite Lodge:
Two or more in room.....$4.00 each
One in room..... 5.00

All Bungalows Electric Heated. No Bungalows with bath except on American Plan.

European Plan:

Without Bath—In Tents at Camp Curry or Redwood Cabins at Yosemite Lodge:
Two or more in room.....$1.50 each
One in room..... 2.50

Meals other than on American Plan:

Transient Rates: Breakfast.....$1.00
Lunch 1.00
Dinner 1.25
Special Bar Association Banquet.... 2.00

NOTE.—All cabins have single beds. Under the above arrangement we recommend the American Plan during the Convention.

The new Merced-El Portal Highway is open and is a wonderful drive into the Valley. However, those going should acquaint themselves with the rules regulating time of entrance, as construction work may still be in progress and part of the road may be a one-way road, under hours of control.

By courtesy of the Automobile Club of Southern California our members living in the South may obtain all necessary information as to the road by seeing Mr. Don Stuart Doig, at the Automobile Club Headquarters, and identifying themselves as members of the California Bar Association.

Railroad transportation at summer rates may be had into the Valley at this time. Detailed information may be had by writing or calling upon the Yosemite Park Company, Yosemite National Park, California, or 604 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles.

BANQUET

The Annual Banquet will be held at Camp Curry Friday evening, September 10th, for which there will be no charge for those registering American Plan anl Sleeping either at Camp Curry or Yosemite Lodge, but a charge of $2.00 a plate will be made for all others. Members are privileged to invite their ladies and friends to this banquet. Those not registered American Plan should notify the office at Camp Curry that they will attend the Banquet.

Courts of San Francisco and other counties have adjourned to permit attendance at sessions. An arrangement is being contemplated in Los Angeles to permit judges and attorneys to attend as far as possible.

A large number of our members have already signified their intention of being present and we feel sure that you will enjoy this meeting at Camp Curry, which promises to be very interesting.

Plan to arrive on or before September 8th.

Make all arrangements for your accommodation during this meeting direct with the *Yosemite Park & Curry Company, Mr. H. H. Hoss*, Yosemite National Park, stating that you will be in attendance at the California Bar Association meeting, or 511 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.

PROGRAM

Camp Curry Auditorium Headquarters

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9
10 o'CLOCK

Opening Exercises.
Report of Secretary.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of Executive Committee.
Election of Nominating Committee.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2:30 o'CLOCK

President's Annual Address — "Federal Courts in California"—Hon. Chas. A. Shurtleff.

Report of Committee on Organization of the Bar, J. J. Webb, Chairman.

Report of Sec. C—Civil Procedure, Pleading and Practice, Maurice E. Harrison, Chairman.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8:00 o'CLOCK

Report of Sec. A—Constitutional Amendment, Chas. S. Cushing, Chairman.

Report of Sec. B—Criminal Law and Procedure, Walter K. Tuller, Chairman.

Report of Sec. D—Amendments to Substantive Law, Guy R. Crump, Chairman.

(Continued on page 14)

Civil Procedure Governing a Case at Law in the Municipal Court

By HENRY M. WILLIS
Presiding Judge, Municipal Court of the City of Los Angeles, California

(Concluded from preceding issue)

Supplementary Proceedings

The provisions contained in Title IX, Part 2, embraced within sections 714 to 721, inclusive, are applicable to this Court and govern proceedings supplemental to execution herein.

By Rule 8, subdivisions 8 to 14, inclusive, a method of application and procedure is prescribed, with which attorneys having use of this process, should make themselves familiar. All citations are returnable on a Monday at 10 A. M. and are heard by the Court or a referee. When it is known that no less than 1200 citations of this character are issued each month by the Presiding Judge, all upon individual applications, it will be manifest that care must be taken, and an orderly procedure followed in order to avoid unnecessary labor and loss of time and congestion and confusion. Attorneys are therefore required to use the printed forms provided by the clerk, in so far as made up and ready for use, assuring uniformity of application and saving of labor for the Judge and clerks.

Appeal

No appellate department of the Superior Court having yet been established by the legislature to consider appeals from Municipal Courts, as is authorized by section 5, Article VI of the Constitution, the appellate jurisdiction of the Superior Court remains the same as before, but appeals from Municipal Courts are considerably reduced in scope and extent of review. While appeals from Justices' and Police Courts may still be taken on questions of both law and fact, thereby securing a trial de novo in the Superior Court (sections 974 and 976 C. C. P.), the only appeal allowed from this Court is from a judgment on questions of law alone, and from any special order made after final judgment. Any such judgment or order may be appealed from by filing with the clerk, *within thirty days after notice of entry of judgment*, or *of making of the order*, respectively, a notice stating the appeal from the same or any specific part thereof. (Sec. 983 C. C. P.)

The party appealing must, *within ten days after notice of rendition of judgment*, prepare a statement of the case and file the same with the judge who tried the case. Such statement must contain the grounds relied upon in such appeal, and so much of the evidence as may be necessary to explain the grounds, and no more. Although no requirement is made for service of a copy of this statement on the adverse party, it is required that within ten days after receiving notice that the statement is filed, the adverse party may file amendments thereto. The judge must settle the proposed statement and amendments, and if no amendments be filed, the *original statement stands as adopted*. This statement thus *adopted* or *settled*, "with a copy of the docket of the judge, and all motions filed with him by the parties during the trial and the notice of appeal, may be used on the hearing of appeal before the Superior Court." (Section 975 C. C. P. as made applicable by section 984 C. C. P.)

Upon receiving the notice of appeal, and the filing of the undertaking required by section 978, and after settlement or adoption of the statement, if any, the judge must, within five days, transmit to the clerk of the Superior Court, a certified copy of his docket, the statement, the notice of appeal and the undertaking. (Section 977 C. C. P. as made applicable by section 984 C. C. P.)

The undertaking required is the same as required on appeals from Justices' Courts, namely, one hundred dollars for payment of costs on appeal, plus a sum equal to twice the amount of the judgment, costs, etc. (Section 978 C. C. P.) Sections 978a, 979, 981, 981a and 982 C. C. P., relating to appeals from Justices' Courts, are also made applicable. And new section 985 C. C. P. provides that, upon such appeal, the Superior Court may review all orders affecting the judgment and may set aside, or confirm, or modify any or all the proceedings subsequent to and dependent upon such judgment, and may, if necessary or proper, order a new trial, which must be in the Municipal Court.

For additional rules governing such appeals, see Rule 49 of the Superior Court, wherein an effort has been made to improve the record on appeal provided for by section 977 C. C. P. by requiring that certified copies of the pleadings on file in such action shall be part of the record on appeal. And wherein a 60-day limit from date of filing the record on appeal, for bringing the appeal before the court for hearing, is fixed.

Much confusion has arisen respecting the record on such appeal, due to the effort of the legislature to patch new and old sections of the code into one garment, with the usual result of loss of harmony.

Solution of questions growing out of such confusion lies within the province of the appellate court, and attorneys are referred to that court for light on any obscure matters. The duties of the officers of this court cease upon settling the statement and transmitting the notice of appeal and undertaking, together with a "certified copy of his docket," whatever that may be or held to be by the appellate court.

In this connection, however, attention of attorneys is specially called to the statutory requirement of filing with the judge the statement on appeal within ten days after notice of rendition of judgment. In view of this Court's assumption of power to hear and determine motions for new trial, the pendency of such motion in this Court does not extend the time for filing the statement nor for taking appeal, as is provided in cases of appeal from the Superior Court. (Section 939 C. C. P.) Attorneys are therefore admonished that, notwithstanding a motion for new trial is pending, the legal necessity of filing the statement within ten days after notice of rendition of judgment, and of filing of notice of appeal within thirty days after notice of entry of judgment or

making of the order, still exists. It is suggested also that such statement, when settled or adopted, may be of use on the hearing of motion for new trial.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Summary Proceedings

A method of speedy trial of cases in which issue of fact is joined is provided by subdivision 3 of section 831f. In brief, the act provides that the Court, upon its own motion, may, and upon written demands of any party, shall cite all parties to appear before the Court at a time and place certain for summary proceedings. The act provides that such citation may be served on the party personally or upon his attorney of record. This Court's rule (Rule 27) requires such citation to be served on both the party and attorney; and such service must occur not less than five days before the return day. Such service disposes of the right to jury trial, if demand for a jury is not made within five days from such service. If demand for jury is made, the citation is vacated and the cause regularly set for trial. (Rule 29, sub. 4.)

The act further provides that each party must appear personally, or by person or persons having knowledge of the facts, and authorized in writing by such party so to appear, and with or without counsel as he may desire.

If the claim or counterclaim or cross-claim is upon an assignment, the first assignor must also be produced, if available.

If clear proof be made that no person having knowledge of the facts constituting the respective claim is available, the party may, by his counsel, make the statement provided by the act, in which event the other party may do likewise at his option.

Upon such proceeding, the parties, or such authorized representatives are required by the Court to state under oath the facts upon which their respective claims or defenses are based. If it is a case where counsel only may make a statement, such counsel shall state the facts. The order of these statements is regulated by the Court, and all statements, together with all that occurs at such examination, shall be taken down by a court reporter, whose notes or transcript thereof shall be filed with the clerk.

If, from such statements, it shall appear, without substantial conflict as to facts, that any party is entitled to judgment against the other party, the Court shall cause such judgment to be entered forthwith. If judgment cannot be so entered, but no substantial conflict exists as to some of the facts, the Court shall make and file findings as to such facts, and forthwith set the cause for trial. Such findings are deemed excepted to and are determinative of the facts so found, unless the Court, for good cause, upon notice, set them aside.

If any party fails to appear when so cited, or fails to make the statement of fact as provided, the same judgment may be entered against him as would be entered if he failed to appear at trial of the action.

The foregoing is substantially the language of the act. The system worked out and adopted and followed by the author of this paper as Presiding Judge, before whom all summary proceedings so far had have been conducted is as follows:

Upon written demand of a party made on a form provided by the Court, and presented in open court in Division 12, together with the files of the case, the Court examines the pleadings to ascertain whether issue of fact is joined. If so, an order for citation is signed and filed, setting a time more than five days later for hearing, and a citation is issued and delivered to the demanding party, who procures service thereof in the usual way.

Upon the return day, the Court calls the roll of parties, and if they are present, the hearing proceeds. If not present, the proof of service of the citation is examined, and if proper service is shown, the absent party is noted as absent and in default, and the case proceeds. The court thereupon appoints a reporter and states the issues of fact made by the pleadings.

Statements are thereupon required of the respective parties, agents, assignors or attorneys, as the case may be, as provided in the act. If the statement is made by counsel, in a proper case, all his statements are deemed binding upon his client. If documentary evidence or other oral testimony is necessary to establish the facts material to either the claim or defense, such evidence or testimony is allowed, and admitted.

If after such statements are made and evidence given, no substantial conflict appears as to any material fact, the Court renders its judgment. If such conflict arises, the Court announces such status of the case and proceeds to make partial findings, unless the parties stipulate in open court that summary proceedings may be further dispensed with, and the cause tried and submitted forthwith in regular form. In which event, the Court may take further testimony respecting the controverted facts, and upon submission, decides the cause, and causes judgment to be entered.

Such is the practical working out of this new proceeding. It affords a speedy and summary trial. Rules of evidence are relaxed, as the Court usually makes its own examination to the end of speedily ascertaining the facts. The results so far have been satisfactory; some thirty or forty cases per month are thus disposed of. One deterrent to a much more extensive use of this proceeding is the necessity of paying the cost of a court reporter. This burden is lessened by the practice of setting several such cases on the same day, and pro-rating the fee. It is the present plan to set one or more days of each week as "summary proceeding" days, and make citations returnable on such days in such numbers as will not overburden the Court but will lessen the expense to each case. Attorneys are reminded, in concluding this subject, that no summary proceedings may go to judgment where a "substantial conflict as to facts" exists, without consent and waiver of all parties. And it is understood by those who administer this proceeding at present that by "substantial conflict" is meant such a conflict as requires the Court to weigh the evidence and decide where the preponderance lies—in short, resolve a disputed material question of fact in favor of one contender and against the other.

Provisional Remedies in Civil Actions

All the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to *Arrest and Bail* (sections 478 to 504, inc.), *Claim and Delivery of Personal Property* (sections 509 to 521, inc.), *Attachment* (sections 537 to 561, inc.), and *Deposit in Court* (sections 572 to 574,

(Continued on page 11)

Message of the Los Angeles Ch of of Certified P Ac

YOUR STANDI AT

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If you have given your bank a financia nt, ce countant, you have followed the proce roved Credit Men, by the Federal Trade Com and t

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proced roved by the National Association of
e Com and the Federal Reserve Bank.

PROCEDURE IN MUNICIPAL COURT

(Continued from page 6)

inc.), are made applicable to proceedings in Municipal Courts by the terms of new section 831g C. C. P. This includes all such provisional remedies except those relating to injunction and receivers.

One proviso, however, is made with reference to the bond on attachment required by section 539, by which it is provided that when the demand does not exceed fifty dollars, the bond shall be in the penal sum of fifty dollars, and when the demand exceeds fifty dollars, such bond shall be in such penal sum as the clerk of the court or a judge may require, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

By the adoption of this chapter on attachments, the writ of attachment issued by this Court may be directed to any marshall of a Municipal Court, to the sheriff or any constable of any county in which the property of the defendant may be. (Section 540, and new sections 831h and 831i C. C. P.)

It may be noted in passing this subject that no minimum limit of claim is fixed for which attachment may be applied for in this Court as exists in the provision relating to Justices' Courts, where the claim must exceed ten dollars to warrant an attachment. (Section 866 C. C. P.)

Change of Place of Trial

Concerning this subject (which is not to be confused with the related subject of change of venue on motion for any of the reasons stated in section 397 C. C. P.), the legislature has enacted new Chapter I of a new Title (Xa) of the Code of Civil Procedure, consisting of sections 831, 831a, 831b and 831c; while 831d is included in such new chapter, it relates to change of venue and is in the exact language of section 397 C. C. P., with the single exception that the word "city" is substituted for the word "county" in subdivision 1 thereof.

These new sections relating to place of trial and demand for change thereof, are substantially the same as old sections 392, 393, 395 and 396 C. C. P., respectively, and in the order given above, cut down to fit the jurisdictional limitations of this court, and with the word "city" substituted for the word "county" wherever the same occurs in the old sections.

There are two distinctive additions, however, to the new sections. In section 831b, corresponding to old section 395, there is added the following paragraph:

> "Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to limit the power of the court to hear and determine any of the causes herein enumerated, arising, or where any of the defendants reside, within the jurisdictional limits of the court as established by law."

And in section 831c, corresponding to old section 396, it is provided that the demand for change must be made by the defendant "at the time he answers," while in the old section it is provided that such demand shall be made "at the time he answers or demurs."

Hence the practice is followed in this court of refusing to consider a demand made under these sections before answer is filed. If a demurrer be first filed, it is disposed of, notwithstanding a demand may be on file, and until answer is filed and demand made at the time of filing same, no demand for change will be considered.

Herein, the exclusive jurisdiction given this court over cases arising within the city plays a conspicuous part. In such cases, the demand for change of place of trial appears to be without force, for the reason that if this court has exclusive jurisdiction, trial cannot be had in any other court. However, on petition for mandate to compel this court to grant such demand, the Superior Court has held that such a demand, when in proper form, must be granted, notwithstanding it appears from the records in the case that the case arose within the city. Other cases arising outside the city are the subjects of the demand for change on proper demand and showing. One difficulty arises in the cases mentioned in section 831b, wherein it is provided:

> "In all other cases, the action must be tried *in the city* in which the defendants, or some of them, reside at the commencement of the action, etc."

As it frequetnly happens that, on a demand and showing of residence, it is made to appear that the defendant does not reside in a "city," but in the body of a county outside any city, it becomes a puzzle to determine what to do. If the court is to follow the statute, it must, in such a case, deny the demand. This was a legislative inadvertence which may be readily corrected at its next session, and in the meantime, attorneys are requested to keep this defect in mind when contemplating a demand for a change by a defendant who is not a dweller within a "city."

By amendment of old section 398 C. C. P., it is provided that "if, from any cause, the court orders the place of trial changed, it must be transferred for trial to a court the parties may agree upon, * * * or, if they do not so agree, then to the nearest or most accessible court, where the like objections or cause for making the order does not exist, as follows: * * * 3. If in a Municipal Court, to another Municipal Court, or to a Justices' Court, if the action is cognizable therein, otherwise to a Superior Court."

Under the above provisions, it may happen, and in fact has already happened several times, that defendants, residing in cities where there was no Municipal Court, and being sued upon a claim exceeding three hundred dollars, may have, and have had the cases transferred from this court for trial in the Superior Court which sits on the other side of Temple Street. When it is realized that the basic principle underlying the matter of demand for change of place of trial under section 831b, C. C. P., is residence of the defendant, and the purpose of the law is to give the defendant the right to have his case tried in his own "bailiwick," it will be at once apparent how incongruous is the result obtained by securing a transfer across the street, in a case where the defendant lives in some more or less remote city in the county, and likwise by a denial of transfer when defendant resides in the country instead of in a city. This is another of the novel and perplexing situations in which this new court finds itself at times, but notwithstanding the same, and the other minor inconsistencies which have been discovered, the big outstanding fact is manifest, that the authors and makers of this new system of courts, with its novel and untried elements, both substantive and procedural, erected a remarkably excellent and comprehensive structure, and with a few legislative alterations and additions, will stand as an imposing monument to its sponsors and builders.

United States Board of Tax Appeals Los Angeles Hearings

By MELVIN D. WILSON
Of the Los Angeles Bar

The Revenue Act of 1924 created, for the first time in the history of Income Tax Laws, an agency, independent of the Treasury Department, whose function it was to decide contests between taxpayers and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Theretofore the Bureau had been the judge, the jury and the prosecuting attorney, all in one.

Taxpayers felt that they had a very poor chance of winning their contentions, without first paying their tax and bringing the question up in a Federal Court by suit for refund. This procedure was a decided hardship on taxpayers and caused the agitation which resulted in the establishment of this independent agency in the Executive Branch of the Government, connected in no way with the Treasury Department.

Amended in 1926

The Revenue Act of 1926 continued the Board, with material amendments, in the method of procedure, in the compensation of its members, and in its jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction

The purpose of the Board is to *decide* disputed points involving additional income, estate and gift taxes between taxpayers and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, *before* the additional taxes claimed by the Bureau are paid.

When, as the result of an examination of an income, estate or gift tax return, the Bureau contends that additional tax is due, and notifies the taxpayer of the proposed deficiency, a petition can be filed with the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals asking that body to decide whether or not the additional tax is, as a matter of fact and of law, actually due.

Hearing

Within 60 days after service of the petition the Bureau will file an answer. A copy will be served on the taxpayer or his counsel. The case is then at issue.

In due course of time the case will be placed on the calendar and be set for hearing.

A case may, in the discretion of the Board and upon timely motion, be placed upon the Circuit calendar for hearing in Los Angeles.

The clerk will give a 15-day notice of the time and place of hearing.

Hearings in Los Angeles

In July, 1925, and April, 1926, Divisions of the United States Board of Tax Appeals held hearings in Los Angeles.

The great advantage to taxpayers in having hearings in their own city instead of being required to spend the time and money for themselves, witnesses and counsel to go to Washington, D. C., is obvious. In addition, it is also of advantage to be near the books and records, as unexpected demands sometimes arise.

Future Hearings

In the future, each Judge will sit as a Division, instead of three Judges constituting a division. This will enable the Circuit calendar to include just three times as many cases as heretofore.

In the last year but a very small percentage of the Los Angeles cases have been tried here.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Chapter of the California State Society of Certified Public Accountants are taking up with the Board, the desirability of holding sufficient hearings in Los Angeles to try all cases originating in the district.

The chief obstacle to securing more frequent hearings in Los Angeles is the difficulty of securing court rooms. The Chamber of Commerce has offered to provide one or two rooms in their fine new building.

The Los Angeles Bar Association could be of great assistance in securing hearing rooms in our court houses. Furthermore, a request from the Bar Association for more frequent hearings in Los Angeles would have a great deal of weight with the Board.

Each individual member of the Board is anxious to visit Los Angeles, but unless we indicate our desire to have the Board come here it will give other cities, who are clamoring for hearings, first call.

Representatives

Attorneys at law and certified Public Accountants may, upon application, be admitted to practice before the Board.

Evidence

The rules of evidence applicable in courts of equity of the District of Columbia shall govern the admission or exclusion of evidence before the Board or any of its Divisions.

CALIFORNIA BAR ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 4)

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'CLOCK

Annual Address—The American Law Institute and the Task of Preserving the Common Law System—Wm. Draper Lewis, Phila., Pa.

Report of Sec. J—Restatement and Classification of the Law—A. M. Kidd, Chairman.

Report of Sec. F—Legal Ethics—M. R. Kirkwood, Chairman.

Report of Sec. G—Courts and Judicial Officers—Wm. J. Hunsaker, Chairman.

Report of Sec. H—Uniformity of State Law—Gurney E. Newlin, Chairman.

Report of Sec. I—Legal Education—A. M. Cathcart, Chairman.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:00 o'CLOCK

Meeting of Sec. "K"—Judicial Section
J. P. Wood, Chairman

Address—The Administration of Civil Justice—Hon. Hugh Henry Brown.

Report in Behalf of Committee on Assembly Constitutional Amendment XXV (Statutes 1925, p. 1382)—Hon. William H. Waste.

Report of Committee on Senate Constitutional Amendment XV (Statutes 1925, p. 1369)—Hon. Harry A. Hollzer, Chairman.

Report of Committee upon the Recommendation of the American Bar Association for the Appointment of Standing Committees on Judicial Section—Hon. N. P. Conrey, Chairman.

Report of Committee upon Plan for Amelioration of Work of the Supreme Court—Hon. W. H. Langdon, Chairman.

Election of Officers of Section.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30 o'CLOCK
Seventeenth Annual Banquet
California Bar Association
Camp Curry—Informal

SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'CLOCK

Report of Sec. K—Judicial Section
J. P. Wood, Chairman

Reports of Committees

Finance, Perry Evans, Chairman.

Grievance, L. S. Ackerman, Chairman.

Membership K. C. Campbell, Chairman.

Constituent Associations, L. T. Friatas, Chairman.

Legal Biography, Hon. J. E. Richards, Chairman.

Law Reporting, G. M. Varnum, Chairman.

Legal Aid, O. K. Cushing, Chairman.

Miscellaneous Business.

Report of Nominating Committee.

Election of Officers.

Adjournment.